

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 14., NO. 6.

BRANDON MAN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

FIVE CENTS.

## ALL COMMERCIAL..... BLUESTONE

Contains some Iron, but there is a  
very small amount of difference as to the  
Iron contained by different brands.  
There has been Bluestone sold in Brandon  
that was nearly one-third Sulphate  
of Iron. This of course is very impure  
and you should avoid it.

### FLEMING'S . BLUESTONE .

. IS . PURE .

compared to these and is almost without  
a trace of iron.

### BUY ONLY IT AND YOU ARE SAFE.

Fleming's Drug Stores,

Brandon and Wawanesa.



High Healing powers are possessed by  
Victoria Carbolic Salve, the best  
remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and  
Wounds.

### LEGAL

J. H. LEECH, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Winni-  
peg, Man.; Offices: 367 Main Street, P. O.  
Box 562 and Glenboro.

### LAND SURVEYORS.

M.G. DICKSON, D. L. S., Surveyor and Civil  
Engineer, Municipal Bridge, Roads, etc., Speci-  
ally appointed to make corrections in official survey of Town-  
ship Lands. Correspondence invited.  
Office: City Hall, Brandon, Man.

### MEDICAL

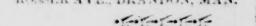
W.S. THOMPSON, M.D., and C.M., L.R.C.P.S.,  
etc., Office: 101 Main Street; Residence:  
Elgar's Terrace, Box 40, Brandon, Man.

### DENTAL

S. W. MCINNIS, Graduate of Philadelphia  
Dental College, Successor to Dr. E. J. Moore,  
Dentist, 101 Main Street, Box 90, Brandon,  
Man.; Gas for painless extraction of teeth.  
Teeth without plates. Office always  
open. Telephone 172.

### Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

DR. AGNEW, Specialist; late assistant  
surgeon Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary;  
also, Bartlett's Drug Store, Rosser Avenue,  
Brandon, Man.



### JACKSON & FRASER, TRANSFER, WOOD AND COAL.

Orders to be sent to their door  
and seed store, 5th Street.

TELEPHONE No. 27.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon, Man.

### When You Get Tired

paying prices you should not  
pay;

### When You Get Tired

wasting money you should not  
waste;

### When You Are Ready

come and see us  
The great click of saved  
dollars is **UNE WE PLAY**  
FOR OUR PATRONS.

### It's Nearing House-cleaning

time and you want a neat  
handy place for those books,—  
a few dollars does it.  
Nice Wall Shelves in Bamboo  
or Oak \$2. Open Shelves to stand on floor or table \$4.50.  
A larger style with movable shelves and place for curtains  
\$7.50. Another enclosed with glass doors \$13.50 to \$22.  
Bookcases and Secretaries in  
variety of woods and styles  
\$7.50 to \$45.

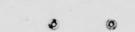
### A FEW BABY CUTTERS AT -- \$5 AND \$5.50 --

### UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

### CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

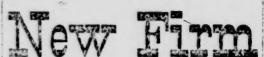
Telephone 54.

Between 9th and 10th Streets.



### New Goods

### New Firm



Since taking over the business of  
W. J. Young & Co. we have added  
a lot of New Goods, and have now a  
complete assortment of general and  
fancy Groceries.

In making this announcement, we  
will say our aim will always be to  
supply our customers with the very  
best goods the market affords, of what-  
ever kind you may want, and in ex-  
changing time, economy in conducting  
our business and

### BUYING FOR CASH.

We are in a position to sell the

### BEST GOODS -

at a price that will defy competition  
and true economy is to always get  
the best.

We kindly ask you to favor us with  
a call and see what we can do for you.



### Mervner & Co.



### Are You Looking

--- FOR HEALTH AND WEALTH ?

Diseases follow each other in quick succession and people often suffer  
for months before they realize what is the cause of them? Avoid  
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA by using

### Halpin's Pure Baking Powder.

MADE BY

### N. J. HALPIN, Druggist, BRANDON.

### DELORAIN.

This is in name at least, one of the  
oldest towns in southwestern Manitoba.  
In view of the rugged and most pro-  
ductive country, and the railway  
was extended from Manitoulin there was  
a Descriptive name miles to the south-  
east of where the present town stands  
with a post office, a mill, a post  
office, a store kept by Cavers & Stuart  
and a few residents. Its extension  
comes from the necessities of the settle-  
ment of the country around. The only  
means of reaching the outside world at  
the time was by the stage to Brandon  
some 60 miles or more distant or some  
30 or 40 miles by Manitoulin with the  
other tracks prairie to guide to the  
latter place.

A Copeman is besides fitting up the  
old Deloraine House as a commodious hall  
for public meetings. There are two large hardware houses here, H. E.  
Montgomery & Co., proprietors of the  
one paying a great deal of attention to  
job work including furnace fitting,  
Falconer & Martin proprietors of the  
other, have a fine stock of general

Groceries and undertakings  
besides keeping a commodious hall  
for public meetings. Jas. Temple is a  
barber, Geo. Davidson a hatter, R. Douglass a harnessmaker, and W. H.  
Atkinson a lumber dealer. Besides  
the latter Mr. John Boyd, one of the  
most public spirited business men of  
the place deals largely in all builders' supplies. There are two good hotels  
in the place, the Queen's a brick structure  
some 30x50, three stories and basement, with large frame addition  
kept by S. Leech, and the Revere a  
modest and homelike institution  
owned by W. Williams.

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Groceries and undertakings

Gleeson & Henry run the leading  
livery business, and Jas. Walker also  
in the same line pays special attention  
to feed and sale business in connection  
with the Queen's. Maynard & Sons  
are prospering in the Merchant Tailor  
business having been there some  
14 years, and W. A. Brown is in the  
customs book and shoe business. Mc-  
Quinn & Foster two pushing young  
men are coming well to the front in  
general blacksmithing and carriage  
making, while J. Fain, who has  
recently leased the machine shop at  
Gleeson & Henry's, is engaged in  
all repairs in iron and general  
machinery including gunsmithing.

The old party was home. Mr. J. P.  
Alexander a customs officer, Mr.  
Heron American Consul, and Mr. John  
Stevens a land agent. W. R. Davis  
who was for many years Municipal  
Clerk and Treasurer is now in brick  
making, insurance and general agency  
business. We cannot close without  
referring to our contemporary, The  
Times, a well managed weekly paper  
conducted by Mr. W. H. Daubney.

**CITY COUNCIL.**  
The council met in the council chamber,  
city hall, on Monday, November  
the 4th. Present the Mayor and full  
council.

Minutes of previous meeting were  
read and voted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chief Kirkaldy asking to have  
by law appointed an auditor for  
the city of Brandon with the name of  
J. S. Brayfield as auditor was read a  
second time and after considerable dis-  
cussion was passed.

On motion the council adjourned.

and arrangements made as will insure  
the completion of this road at an early  
date; and that copies of this resolution be  
sent by the city clerk to Sir McKen-  
zie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper and the  
Hon. T. M. Daly.—Lost.

Fleming—Sutherland—That the coun-  
cil of the City of Brandon desires to  
express the opinion that the building  
of the H. B. R. would materially assist  
in opening up new districts of  
new country and give greater trans-  
portation to Manitoba and places in  
close touch with the markets of the  
old world, yet it is of the opinion  
that the scheme will never be brought  
to a successful issue, while the project  
is in the hands of the present promoters.  
The council is further of the opinion that the Gov't. of  
Canada should proceed cautiously in  
an establishing such a gigantic nature.  
While Manitoba would benefit largely  
by the expenditure of so large an amount  
of money as would be necessary for  
the building of the H. B. R., yet  
the council desires to place itself on  
record as being opposed to the placing  
of millions of dollars at the disposal of  
irresponsible politicians only to find in  
a new year hence a largely increased  
Dominion debt and nothing to show  
for the expenditures, but an effort to  
boom a particular political party.—Carried.

Ad. Caldwell rose and in a short address deplored the idea of politics  
being mingled with the council in reference  
to the H. B. R. motions.

On motion the council as a whole  
withdrew from the chamber to consider  
the tenders for wood and sawing  
when Thos. R. Barrow's tender  
was accepted at \$1,400, with 15 per  
cent retained until the end of the year.  
C. H. Cannell's tender for 2,000 cords  
of wood at \$2.98 and to be delivered at  
the pumping when necessary.

BY-LAWS.

A by-law to appoint an auditor for  
the city of Brandon with the name of  
J. S. Brayfield as auditor was read a  
second time and after considerable dis-  
cussion was passed.

KILLARNEY.

This town on the Deloraine branch  
of the C.P.R. bids fair to be at an early  
date one of the foremost places in  
Southern Manitoba, and it will owe all  
to its natural surroundings and the  
enterprise of its citizens. A few rods  
to the south lies that beautiful sheet  
of water with pebbly beaches about 4  
miles long and from one-quarter to one  
half mile wide, bearing it is said by  
those who have seen both, a striking  
resemblance to Irish Lake, from which  
it has derived its name. This lake  
varies in depth from 5 to 50 feet, is  
beautifully shaped, has a nice grove of  
poplar and oak to the one side owned  
by Mr. R. Ranson, and is teeming with  
fish, including varieties of the minnow  
tribe. At several points within its shadowy  
bottom it affords excellent bathing  
facilities. We understand with the  
opening of spring it is the intention  
of some of the enterprising citizens  
of the town to put on a small  
steam yacht and to erect a few rustic  
cabins that pleasure parties can rent  
at a reasonable figure and in pleasure  
and beauty equal to any in the country.

From G. G. Garrett the establish-  
ment of a glove factory in the early  
spring wanting a house and exception  
from taxation for the period of ten  
years, he in return making his differ-  
ent departments.

From City Solicitor re damages, that  
the city is not held responsible for the  
same.—Passed.

From G. G. Garrett re the establish-  
ment of a glove factory in the early  
spring wanting a house and exception  
from taxation for the period of ten  
years, he in return making his differ-  
ent departments.

From City Solicitor stating that city  
has no power to act in re Henry Samp-  
son's communication of Jan. the 5th  
in regard to assessment of property  
that he does not own.—Finance Com-

The reports of the various commit-  
tees were read and confirmed.

INQUIRIES.

Ad. Caldwell if it was customary to  
divide the various chairmen equally among  
the different wards.

MOTIONS.

Coldwell—Halpin—That the assessor  
be instructed to ascertain in making  
the assessment what Fire Insurance  
if any is carried on the various buildings  
and stocks or personal property covered  
by the assessment and report the same  
to the council and also to ascertain  
what premiums are paid upon the various  
assurances and that the Treasurer  
be instructed to ascertain as far as  
possible the amount of all losses by  
fire which have occurred in the city  
since 1881 and report the same with  
rates, amounts and kind of property  
destroyed or damaged to the council.—Carried.

Reesor—Sutherland—That the Mayor and  
Treasurer be hereby authorized to borrow  
from the Imperial Bank of Canada  
the sum of \$5,000 and give the promissory  
note of the city of Brandon for  
same pursuant to by-law in that behalf.—Carried.

Coldwell—Morrison—That the city  
Engineer be requested to make enquires  
from Electrical Companies as to cost  
of installing an electric light plant  
in the city (upon the incandescent principle)  
and utilizing the present Boiler Power at  
Pumping station and to light the  
streets of the city as covered by the  
Water Works system and also to  
light all public buildings and to  
light all public buildings and to  
use fire engines for private use.—Carried.

Halpin—istic—That the building  
of the Hudson Bay Railway is con-  
sidered by the city of Brandon as a work which would  
be of great

benefit to the Province of Manitoba  
and the hope is

such aid will be given

discovered was through no unworthy  
intent of the Sec-Treas. Mr. David.  
He attributes it more to the mixing or  
confusion of accounts than anything  
else as Mr. David was for several years  
the handler of very large sums of  
money for several institutions.  
Through this Mr. Sutherland thinks as  
many others think there is a necessity  
for duly qualified provincial auditors,  
who may at any time examine the  
books of any treasurer. This local  
auditing appears to be of no value  
whatever. Harrison Bros. own the  
third elevator of 30,000 bushels  
capacity here, and another large con-  
cern at Holmfeld. They are both  
very com. & machinists and pur-  
pose erecting a shop in the spring as  
they find themselves with all the work  
forced upon them they can possibly  
attend to.

It is here necessary to say Mr. David  
at once put up the alleged shortage  
pending a further investigation.

Geo. Crawford is not a monopolist  
though he keeps two heavy tables on  
opposite sides of Main St., as his  
charges are always right.

A. McQueen has a nice confectionery  
and fruit store and does an extensive  
baking business.

Jas. Fowles, an old Brandonite, is the  
fully fledged agent of the Massey-Harris  
Co., and is doing well in his new  
occupation. G. Lawrence is also a  
master in the same line of business,  
principally on his own account but  
nevertheless a good agent wherever  
he goes. J. M. Baldwin, the  
mining agent, is also a good agent and  
agent for the public. H. A. Walker  
is in the same line of business. The  
place has a County Court under  
Mr. Snail, J. G. Treleaven is here some  
years in the harness business, and  
withstanding this E. Trotter, an  
experienced Old Country mechanician,  
has opened in the same line with ex-  
cellent prospects for the future; par-  
ticularly a specialty.

R. Ranson an extensive lumber  
dealer has always an open eye for business  
and is ever ready for good specula-  
tions. There are three general stores  
in the town besides the old established  
one on the corner.

Cross & Hicks are a new firm with  
old experience picking up a fine trade,  
and E. S. Meule one of the first business  
men of western Manitoba, has had  
to enlarge his premises to keep pace  
with the times. All four stocks are  
simply first class in all respects.

W. T. Phillips is now sole proprietor  
in his hardware business and does an  
extensive jobbing and furnace business.  
He has but one open shop in the trade.

Mr. Pritchard has lately put up a  
15x200 feet garage and skating rink,  
which affords mighty amusement to  
the young people, the provincial carnival  
val putting in April, June & intervals.

The place has several blacksmiths, a  
driving store, a butcher shop, drapers  
and every other institution of a  
progressive place. There are English,  
Presbyterian and Methodist churches,  
Masonic, Oddfellows, Forester, Orange  
and G. T. Lodge, and a new brick  
school that cost over \$45,000 with three  
teachers.

### ROLAND.

Roland, Feb. 3.—Mrs. A. Wilson, of  
Frederick, was visiting her son in  
Roland.

Mr. A. Bond, blacksmith, went for a  
trip west to see at the country. He  
went west by Brandon and then to Belcourt, took  
the train to Brandon, and came home.  
He stated that Roland is the place of  
soot in Manitoba.

Mr. R. Wilson was a bachelor, but  
has changed his mode of life, returned  
with his wife also.

Mr. L. Adams was married a short  
time ago.

We had a grand concert given by the  
band. Mr. J. H. Gardner, bandmaster,  
and none of whom in band is very proud.

Mr. A. Crisp is going to start a  
hardware shop here, and Higgins &  
Weston are opening a hardware store.

The town is steadily growing.

Send to the Old Country for your  
friends. Now is the time to arrange  
for prepaid tickets that will bring  
them from any place in Europe. The  
Northern Pacific City Ticket office on  
Rosser Avenue, T. C. Todd, agent, will  
supply you with tickets at lowest  
rates. He is agent for all lines and  
can give you valuable information.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tarter Powder. Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## CURIOSITIES OF FIRE

### THE MYTH OF PROMETHEUS AND ITS ORIGIN.

Singular Legends of the South Sea Islands—North American Fire Myths—What Darwin Anticipated—The Fire Worshipers.

For eons years at least man has pondered over the origin of fire.

Today no one knows much more in regard to its origin, discovery and first use than does the superstitious Parsee who will not approach the sacred flame and to him all flames are sacred without wearing a mask over his mouth for fear that his breath will poison the divine element.

Those who would stigmatize this as a too broad assertion are requested to take their hand-books of science encyclopedias etc., and carefully consult the titles, "Fire," "Light," "Flame," "Furnaces," "Candles" and "Light" and then see whether they are not still in the dark as to what they really is, and by what means man first came into possession of the "decoy."

Were it possible to write a history of the discovery and first use of fire it would



THE ANECDOTE OF THE HAIRLESS APES AND THE FIRE

undoubtedly prove to be one of the most fascinating chapters of human knowledge. The very first step in search of "more light" on this interesting subject takes one into the mists depths of mythology.

The mythological story of Prometheus has had as many interpretations as commentators. Some conclude that the name itself unimpassioned of course simply refers to forethought. Others would have us believe that the story illustrates the power of the human mind and its natural tendencies to rebel against "the powers that be." All investigators unite in declaring that myth of Prometheus is the best authority on the origin of fire legends.

During the reign of Zeus the gods and the sons of men met in a friendly disputation on the plain near Meeno. Each company exerted its greatest powers with a view to outwit the other. Finally, as a grand climax, Prometheus cut up a bull and divided it into two parts, putting the meat and intestines into the skin, the bones in a separate heap which issued from a rock, and he joined them in their respective places, and said, "Behold, I have made plumes in the flames, and immediately he started, his head all ablaze, towards Utean. He ran with the swiftness of a deer to where the first sentinel was concealed, and delivered to him the precious charge. The first sentinel did as the emissary had done, delivering it to the next in line, and in this manner the Utes came to the "land of fire."

But this is only part of this curious aboriginal tale. The Utes had the torch at the roots of a mighty tree and a wind spirit who could make it burn at the instant where it ranged until all the trees in those parts were destroyed. Finally, after repeatedly appealing to the god Tawata, a rain-god and extinguisher

Butes was equal to the emergency, and finally managed to steal a few coals, which he concealed in a hollow staff. As a punishment for this Zeus brought Pandem and her brood of evils upon the scene and the human race, although they had the boon of fire, was ever after doomed to disease and suffering.

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Avgus gives a somewhat different version of the legend, but he and all other ancient writers unite in declaring that, while Prometheus may have been instrumental in taking from mortals the gift of foretelling the future, he gave to them the blessings of hope and fire.

Prof. Joly declares that the Prometheus fable is of Indian origin, and that its counterpart may be found in the Vedas, the sacred book of the Hindus. This Indian legend relates that the god of fire Agni compare with the Latin, Ignis, had taken the only spark of fire in the world with his iron brandling placed in a dark cave. Notwithstanding, he fled, follows him to his lair and compels him to communicate his fire-making secret to Manos, the first man, who has just been created.

That the Greek fire legend is traceable to an Indian source may be surmised from the fact that the very name Prometheus has been applied to a Brahmin implement used in the fire-making process—indeed, it is called the "pramatha." Furthermore, the prefix "pre" signifies taking by force which seems to crystallize Prometheus and the pramatha into one, and closely crowd the Greek and the Indian fire legends.

Among the Greeks, the Persians, the Phenicians and the Egyptians there are several legends which refer to a time when man was without the comforts of fire.

Pliny states that fire was unknown among the tribes which immediately preceded the Pharaohs; and that at last, when a celebrated astronomer made them understand that fire was good, they were wild with delight. Pausanias and Moia, Plutarch and other ancient writers mention nations which, at the time when they wrote knew nothing of the use of fire, or, if they did, had but recently learned it.

Here the geologist brings his science to bear and proves to the satisfaction of the aforesaid geologists, at any rate) that prehistoric man knew all about the use of fire, and had many modes of producing it.

Some have even gone so far as to attempt to prove that fire was known to the most primitive races, by taking into account the evidence of certain which tends to prove that there was no man in the miocene period. The fact upon which the enthusiastic believers in fire in the miocene epoch base their belief was the finding of burnt sands and cinders in the Oceans drift with bones of the mastodon.

The Chinese theory of evolution includes the accidental discovery of fire by hairless apes.

Some large, hairless apes, so the story goes, were playing on the seashore with

flints and crystals. Becoming tired they sat down upon some dry sea weeds and amuses themselves striking the pebbles together. All at once a spark lights the sand-pebbles and gave the apes a good scorching before they realized what had happened. The process of evolution had made them hairless, and this calamity burned their tails off.

They did not howl with pain, however, nor run into the water to allay their suffering, but set about preserving the fire by carrying driftwood and seaweeds to feed it. With this fire they cooked food, the eating of which quickly transformed them into regular chimps.

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## RESOURCES OF VENEZUELA

### AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

Coffee, Cattle and Sheep are the Chief Items of Production for Exportation—Little Manufacturing, but Railroads are Being Built.

"The resources of Venezuela," said Minister Andrade, as he sat in the handsomely parlor of the Venezuelan Legation, "the resources of Venezuela are very great. Agriculture, in its broadest sense, may be said to be our chief resource, but to that should be added mines, our forests and their products, and our wonderful facilities for the production of live stock, especially cattle."

General Jose Andrade Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Venezuela to the United States is diplomatic and reserved when questioned about the relations of his country to England, but interesting and ready when asked regarding his own country and its resources. Therefore, it was with an air of relief that he turned from the vexatious questions of international heads to that of his own home and people.

"Two and a half millions of people," said he, "make up the population of Venezuela. Of that number probably one-half are whites. Most of these are of Spanish descent, some natives of the United States, some English, some Germans, and some French. But the mass of our white population is of Spanish descent."

And the language spoken is therefore Spanish.

Yes, that is the generally used language, but have however require those engaged in law, medicine and other professions to speak two foreign languages, while those which are chosen are English, but none of Dr. Thomson's cases was suffering from mental disorder.

As a cure the children were placed

for a time in the hospital, where they underwent no treatment beyond a forced abstention from their peculiar diet. After a few days they had apparently lost all appetite for dirt. Dr. Thomson does not think that small amounts of dirt taken by children will do any harm at all, but the great danger is that they will get into something poisonous or of some substance which, on entering the stomach, will reverse the operation by casting off unannounced.

### DOES YOUR CHILD EAT DIRT?

#### A Curious Habit Which Prevails Among the Very Young.

Dirt-eating is a more common habit among children than most people would imagine. A very interesting paper on this curious habit is contributed by Dr. John Thomson to a recent number of the Edinburgh Hospital Reports. After giving a history of the custom observed by travellers in different parts of the world and by agriculturists among unhealthy young animals, he states that the dirt has a well defined hygienic value, and is eaten by children for medical purposes. The physical ailment which brings the office of postmaster of this town his private room in the post-office was the rendezvous of a gag of idlers and loafers. When we assumed the reins of government we publicly announced that no one would be admitted to this room except on official business. This caused much anger and, and we certainly lost prestige as a good fellow, but we carried our point. Now and then an attempt has been made to bring about a return to the good old state of affairs, but we have always come out on top. Last Saturday old Jim Howson, who detests progress and despises innovation, made up his mind to overrule us or perish on the spot. When we entered the post-office after dinner we found him seated on the table in our private room. He had his feet propped up on our last monthly report, and was smoking an old pipe. "I'll give you my official documents and testing very much at home."

Mr. Howson expected us to stop to argue and protest, and during such interval he would pull his gun and make us back water. Where we surprised and confounded him was in making an immediate attack. The gun with which he greeted us had only covered half his face when we had him by the collar, but he almost at once was treated with the indignant James, and then heard him out of the window on the sidewalk. He left behind him his gun, his hat, one boot, his coat-tails, a handful of hair, one eye-brow and two front teeth, and at the present writing he is under the doctor's care and anxiously inquiring if the earthquake destroyed the whole town.

We will state again that the postmaster's private room is for the postmaster alone. Outsiders are admitted only on official business. Mr. Howson is now thoroughly satisfied at this point, but if there is another citizen in this locality who has any doubts about it he is invited to enter his host.

#### A Drop of Water.

Water, that is new in the ocean and in the river has been many times in the sky. The history of a drop taken out of a glass of water is really a romantic one, says a writer in the "Museum." No traveler has ever accomplished such distances in his life. That particle may have reflected the pale tints of coral islands and have caught the sun's rays in the rich that spans a cloud clearing over the valleys of Cumberland or California. It may have been carried by the Gulf Stream from the shores of Florida or of Cuba, to be turned into a crystal of ice beside the precipices of Spitzbergen. It may have hovered over the streets of London and have formed a part of murky fog and have glistened on the young grass blades of April in Irish fields. It has been lifted up to heaven and sailed in great wool packed clouds across the sky, forming part of a noon sun mounting high with thunder. It has hung in a dewy vapor above the earth at the close of long sessions of still weather. It has descended many times over in showers to refresh the earth and has sparkled and nestled in mossy fountains in every country in Europe. And it has returned to its native skies, having accomplished its purpose, to be absorbed once again with electricity to give it new life-producing qualities and equip it as heaven's messenger to earth once more.

#### Glorifying God.

When we speak of glorifying God it must be understood that this expression does not imply that any particular work to which we devote our time and glory the divine character. It only denotes that we perceive somewhat of this excellence which we execute the relations in which we stand to him, and that we are drawn to his admiration, gratitude and obedience which the perception of this excellence ought ever to inspire. All this includes an assimilation to that which we thus witness and look on a reflection of the glory which we adore in character and as the moon seen in the crowded light of day. In this way, the experience of glorifying God, seems to be included in Scripture. Thus when Jesus calls His disciples to let their light so shine before men that they may see their good works and glory their Father who is in heaven. He plainly means that they should so live that others may be led by what they see in them to the exercise of love to God, to admire His perfections, and submit to His will.

#### From Hand to Shoulder.

Thirty years ago J. B. Garrison, of Plant City, Fla., a machinist, ran a small sliver of steel into his right hand at the base of the thumb. The wound was treated and finally healed, the doctor saying that the steel had been expelled. But ever since that time Garrison has suffered from pain in his right arm which he attributed to rheumatism. He died in 1895, at the age of twenty-two, and the cause of death was given as rheumatism.

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The production of cattle, then, is a matter of little difficulty and very considerable profit.

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Yes. It is considered a certain thing that the man who has given a number of cattle to the poor may not even have a cow to milk in two years from now. This is, it is known, a thousand times more probable than to know that he is known to a reasonable certainty that he will have two cows two years hence, and two years later, and so on for another two years.

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## THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, February 6, 1890.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

**Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.**

Returns from four polling places in Dauphin give Mr. Burrows 66 majority. A sleek storm has demoralized railway traffic and telegraph communication in the east.

The Canadian Pacific railway depot at Parciale, Ont., was burned a few days ago, loss about \$8,000.

The winter carnival at Quebec was recently opened by Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau amid a blaze of glory.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ending Jan. 21, amounted to \$341,000. In the same week last year it was \$275,000.

Wm. G. Hay, aged 65, for 40 years one of Listowel's prominent and public-spirited residents, died the other night.

The wholesale fancy goods firm of Robertson & Co., Toronto, is in the hands of receivers. The assets and liabilities are each about \$80,000.

Mr. Joseph Hobson has been appointed chief engineer of the Grand Trunk system, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. T. Hammon having recently resigned that position.

Fred Morley, accused of setting fire to a boat house in the east end of Toronto several years ago, was discharged at the criminal assizes. Judge Robertson taking the case from the jury.

At a special cabinet meeting just held at Malibit it was resolved to increase the duties on imports into Cuba and especially on foreign goods in order to meet the war expenditures.

A large crowd of several thousand people which recently gathered at the public drawing of the "Globo" lottery at Havana were much incensed to find the lottery temporarily suspended.

Iaac Rae, of Chatham, was sentenced recently to three years in the penitentiary for abducting the little daughter of my wife, who had been placed in the home by the Children's Aid society.

A large crowd of unemployed workers waited on Mayor Fleming of Toronto the other day at the city hall, demanding work. The mayor expressed sympathy, and promised all the assistance possible.

U.S. Secretary Olney has received by cable an appeal from American residents at Johannesburg, praying that a diplomatic representative of the United States be sent into the Transvaal to look after their interest.

W. F. Ross, of Toronto, a cripple, once a prominent jeweller of that city was recently arrested charged with stealing \$2,000 from the former Stove Manufacturing company, where he had been employed since failing in business.

Fags are at half mast on all the government and municipal buildings of Halifax, out of respect to the memory of Prince Henry of Battenburg. A resolution of condolence with the Queen was adopted by the provincial legislature.

Thos. Morris, of South Yarmouth, was out shooting the other day with his brother Edward. The latter's gun went off accidentally, the contents entering the legs of Thomas, below the knee. Blood poisoning set in and he died a few days after.

The Toronto World's Montreal correspondent says it is now said Sir William Van Horne will not leave the Canadian Pacific until the road's earning capacity will be made sure, and the stockholders are getting back good interest on their investment.

Word has just been received at New York to the effect that the Raymond and Whitcomb special California excursion train, which left there the other day had been wrecked at Crooked River, Va., on the Norfolk and Western railway. None of the passengers were injured, but the head porter of one of the sleeping cars was instantly killed. The train was bound for Mexico and California.

Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer of Ontario has received a communication from Markworth, Northumbrian county, stating that tests with tuberculin had been made on a number of cattle suspected of being infected with tuberculosis. Fifteen of the twenty cattle experimented on proved to be tuberculous. Four were slaughtered and post-mortem examinations proved the diagnosis correct in each case.

The record in connection with the discovery of the origin of the fire that destroyed the Osgoode building in Toronto has been made the subject of litigation. Private detective James McCullough claims that information he furnished led to the recent conviction of McMillan and has entered action against the Canadian Fire Underwriters for \$100, the amount of the reward offered.

### THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Senator Lougheed says: "It will certainly pass the House."

Through Wanigan a few days ago, returning from Ottawa to return to private business. In the senator's opinion the remedial legislation to be introduced this session will pass the house of commons, but it will not be as drastic a measure as at first contemplated. Any deflection from the Conservative ranks will be amply made up by the number of French Liberals who will vote with the government. A few Ontario Conservative M. P.'s will vote against their party owing to the fact that they represent large Orange interests. There will be no difficulty experienced in the senate in passing the bill. After the measure has become law, the next difficulty will be to see that it is operative. The elections in Manitoba did not cause much surprise in the east; the results were expected.

A new railway trestle bridge is being erected over the Assiniboine river at Headingley, by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The material is of wood and will replace the old wooden structure which was erected in 1881. A large number of men are now engaged in working upon the "stringers" and

"sleepers" already on the ground. The company is doing the work and has not let it to private tender. The cost is not known but will be over \$12,000. The work will be completed before the ice breaks up.

Jonathan Dunham, a well-known resident of Stony Creek, Ont., met with a shocking death the other day. He and his wife returned from the previous night and were awakened early next morning by the explosion of a lamp left burning all night. Dunham jumped out of bed and picked up the shattered lamp with the object of throwing it out of the window. His night clothes caught fire and in an instant he was enveloped in flames. His cry of agony brought neighbors to the spot and they found him rolling in the snow endeavoring to extinguish the fire. His injuries were terrible, and after lingering a few hours in great agony, he died. Deceased was but 28 years of age.

### FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Started by an Incendiary Patient—No Lives Lost.

C. L. Mitchell, a patient at the Mattawan hospital for the state insane at Tonguehouse, N. Y., set fire to that institution in five different places, and for a few hours the buildings were threatened with destruction. Fire was at first discovered in the cellar under the kitchen, which is some distance from the patients' rooms. No sooner was the effort made to extinguish the flames than it was discovered that the entire floor was blazing directly under where over a hundred patients were located in the wards. Smoke was fast filling the building and the patients were terror stricken especially the women. The pyromaniac had made the most careful preparations for the destruction of the building, as small piles of shavings were found so systematically distributed as to have enveloped the whole north wing in flames had a half hour's time been lost after the first discovery of the blaze. Meanwhile several scattered blazes were discovered in various sections of the asylum, and soon the fires were beyond the control of the hospital attendants, even with their expert facilities in an emergency of that kind, and help was summoned from Fish Hill Landing, about two miles distant. The Beacon and Tompkins Hospital company arrived in a short time and took the combined force of the hospital attendants and themselves until seven o'clock in the evening to get the fire past the danger point. The main patients, a dozen or more, who had every opportunity to escape, worked heroically and it was due in some instances to their exertions that the terror stricken patients were assisted to a place of safety. Dr. Allison, the superintendent, says they throughout the building acted in a manner so cool and so courageous as to astonish the doctors. Dr. Allison said that it would be impossible to give an estimate of the loss. None of the patients were injured.

### TERREL AND THE TURKS.

The Land of the Free Well Represented in Turkey.

W. L. Sachtleben, American cyclist, who went to Asia Minor, in search for Frank Lenz, the missing Pittsburg wheelman, has written a letter to his father in Altona, Ill. The young American is still at Erzerum, and takes occasion in the letter to strongly condemn Mr. Terrel, United States minister at Constantinople for his refusal to assist in the capture and prosecution of the murderers of Lenz. Eight of the twelve men under arrest for the murder of Lenz were arrested from the prison of the Kurds and made soldiers during massacres at Erzerum. They were Kurds, the other four were Armenians. After being released from prison what Sachtleben says he attempted to re-enter the lands of the Kurds again, but Minister Terrel showed no disposition to aid him and Sachtleben was well nigh disengaged. Mr. Sachtleben expressed hope of being home before a great while. His attempts to bring the murderers of Lenz to justice promises to be a failure, and at great personal danger he will leave Erzerum if opportunity so safely presents itself.

### OUR MAMMOTH RAILWAY.

Is the Cause of Much Trouble to the U. S. Roads.

The general managers of the lines in the eastern committee of the Western Passenger association met recently to consider the question of party rates, which are making trouble all over the association territory. Trunk lines have been requested by the Great Steamship company to grant a general reduction in overcharges. It wants them to agree to a rate on a \$5 first-class rate and a \$2.50 rate from New York to San Francisco in the construction of through rates to Australian ports. These are the rates which it is claimed the Canadian Pacific is basing upon from New York to Vancouver and it desires to put in a proposal to meet the same rates without cutting its own share of the traffic. The trunk lines have referred the matter to the western roads and the latter will have a consultation with the Canadian Pacific before they take any action, as the Canadian Pacific is a member of the Western Passenger association, and they are bound to protect its interests against those of any outsider.

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James—Do you want to have your goods sent by any particular express?

Customer—"Certainly, if you can find a particular express. I can't."

### HALL'S CAINE'S REPORT.

Canada's Power to Embroil Great Britain in War.

Hall Caine, the author, has favored the press with an advance copy of the report which he will shortly make at the meeting of the authors' society. In this report he ventures the opinion that nothing in the Venezuela and Transvaal questions can be found more likely to breed serious international and colonial disputes than the Canadian copyright question. He points out in his statement, the power that Canada has to embroil England in a quarrel through unfriendly legislation towards the United States or the part of the Dominion, and details at length how a compromise may be brought about between the different interests. Commenting on the generous treatment he received while in America, he continues: "On my return the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, expressed much gratification at the prospect of an amicable adjustment of what threatened to become an awkward question. The parliamentarian council had revised the draft of the act with great wisdom, and after considerable research this subject has been returned to Ottawa, where it now is in the hands of the secretary of state, who believes that the interests of authors should be safeguarded. In the meantime we may congratulate ourselves on having shown Canada a way to protect herself, and yet of adhering to the terms of the Berne convention. This enables the United States to retain all of the substantial advantages of the American copyright, at the same time having reached terms permitting an expression of peace and good will toward all of the interested classes of the Dominion."

Referring to Goldwin Smith's defense for one copyright law for the whole Empire, Mr. Caine says: "That would be our watch-word until the morning after America abandons her manufacturing clause and joins the Berne convention." In conclusion, Mr. Caine said: "If we have solved the copyright question by considering it solely as it stands between Canada and America, which it is in the main, we have recognized the same time that there are two other dangers that exist between two great countries whose geographical situation may make the cause of many trouble in the future. It is hard to conceive of any just cause for war between England and the United States, but if war ever takes place, it will be because of friction between our great Dominion and the states alongside of it. An Englishman cannot cross Niagara river without realizing to his great pain that the fire which burned so fiercely on Queenston Heights shoulders still on both sides of that turbulent water."

### GREAT BRITAIN AGREES.

To the U. S. Plan of Fixing the Behring Sea Damages.

Secretary Olney was called on recently by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, who submitted the final acceptance of the British Government to the plan of a Behring Sea commission to pass upon the claim of Canadian damages seized prior to the Pacific war. It was agreed that the plan be submitted to the president for the consideration of Congress, and as the legislative branch has refused to pay a lump sum for these seizures, it is considered certain that the commission arrangement will be approved. It is quite likely that the president in submitting the plans to Congress may suggest once more the desirability of a lump payment as the most expedient means of settlement, for the commission of arbitration, if agreed to, will bind the U. S. to any payment awarded, which may far exceed the lump sum proposed. The commission is to be composed of one American commissioner, one British commissioner and an umpire to be chosen by the two. The personal of the commission has not been suggested, but it is believed that the president of Switzerland will be asked to act as umpire, or some on designated by him if the sessions of the commission necessitate the presence of the umpire in the country.

In view of the pending request of the Venezuelan commission to the British government, Sir Julian called at the state department on the Behring Sea matter led to some comment as to Great Britain's probable answer to the letter of Justice Brewer, transmitted through Secretary Olney, but it is understood that the ambassador had no information to impart on this subject, and that the British foreign office has not given any intimation as yet as to his purpose. There is no reason to believe, however, that there will be no action on the Brewer letter within a month or more, as the request will go through the usual slow channels of diplomacy. The answer of Venezuela is expected to be delayed until about Feb. 14, as the mail transmission of the request and answer will take until then.

### A BIG ROBBERY.

New York Burglars Despoil a Valuable Collection.

The police of New York have been notified that part of the collection of antiques has been stolen from Dr. John F. East 30th street. The entire collection is valued at \$40,000 and the stolen property at \$20,000. These antiques were part of a collection known as the Schille collection, bought some years ago by Dr. John for \$4,000 and composed principally of gold and silver plate. Investigation it was learned that the robbers gained entrance to the house through the rear window over a library stable. The police have no clue to the robbery, and have not recovered the property. The house where the robbery occurred has for nearly a year been regarded with curiosity by the people around it. It was formerly occupied by three families who were well known, but upon their removal a somewhat mysterious business tenant took possession. He filled the house with a wonderful collection of antiques, part of which were visible from the street. There were splendid tapestries, heavy suits of mail, steel armor, ancient swords, daggers set with jewels, old silver plate of massive design, costly bric-a-brac and hundreds of other articles. The neighbors often wondered who occupied the place. Not even the name of the occupants or of the possible business firm was known to anyone in the block. Not until the robbery was it known that there was a deposit of a famous collection of antiques known as the Richard West Schille collection.

### AN IMPORTANT CASE.

VICTORIA COUNTY (ONT.) PEDDLER BEFORE THE COURTS.

Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill. Which He Represented to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pill—The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of This Great Medicine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of Fulford v. McGahey was heard. It consisted of a motion for an injunction to restrain Fred McGahey from selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People. Mr. Douglas E. Arment appeared for the plaintiff and stated that the defendant had been peddling these goods around Victoria County, claiming them to be Dr. Williams' genuine Pink Pills. It was impossible, however, on the face of it, that they could be genuine, for he sold them greatly below what they cost at wholesale price. The defendant had given consent. Mr. Arment said that the motion should be changed for one of judgment against him. No defense was offered, and his Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 15th inst., contains a warning which every person in Canada in need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pains the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company takes to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of their famous Pink Pills.

It is only a medicine that possesses more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not subject to that kind of treatment as there is not sufficient demand for such medicines.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People has achieved a reputation for sterling merit, unparalleled in the history of medical science. In every part of the Dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great merit, and the consequent enormous demand for the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscrupulous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually is worthless, and is only pushed because the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills. Hence the pains he takes to sell the imitation.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company annually spend thousands of dollars endeavoring to press upon the public that the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form—namely in packages enclosed in the label which bears the full trade name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People." No one can buy them in any other form, not even if they offered many times their weight in gold for them. And yet, in the face of these continuous warnings, there are people confident enough to permit some unscrupulous dealer to convince them that he can supply them with the genuine Pink Pills in loose form by the dozen or hundred, or ounce, or in some other kind of a box. Anyone who pretends to be able to do this is telling an untruth. Bear this in mind and refuse all pills that do not bear the full trade mark, no matter if they are colored pink, and no matter what the dealer says.

Please bear in mind also that the formula from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pill is compounded is a secret known only to the company, and anyone who claims he can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingredients of the genuine Pink Pill. Such cases will be investigated by the company's detective and the name of the person giving the information will not be made public, while any expense entailed in sending us the information will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

### The Breath of the Pines.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throats and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It bounds the healing virtues of the pine forests.

What have you in the past year won?

That was at other's fault said you?

Meet all the things that you swore off.

### Sick Headache.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sour Stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

The time to shoot folly is not when it flies, but before it flies.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose cures.

Sold by all druggists.

Only the most superior woman will admit that she is lacking entirely in beauty.

Constipation Cured.

Gent.—I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor told me I had Constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. ALFRED TEROUX.

Montreal, Que.

### EXCELLENT.

Beyond the Power of Pen to Describe.

Is the Verdict I Would Give of Your Wonderful Medicine. South American Nervine.

I have been a continual sufferer from Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and general physical weakness for a number of years, and had been treated without avail. Recently, while visiting in Toronto I was induced by a friend who had been cured of similar complaints by its use to try South American Nervine Tonic, which I did with the most astonishing results. The very first dose seemed to "hit the right spot," and five bottles completely cured me, and best of all I stayed cured.

Gratitude for this grand remedy has done for me prompts me in making this statement, which I want you to publish far and wide, so that others who suffer from these complaints, may know that there is a cure, absolute and certain, within their reach and to be had almost for the asking.

May South American Nervine ever prosper, and its proprietors reap the reward they so justly deserve, is the prayer of Yours truly,

Pictou, Ont. Dec. 19, 1890.

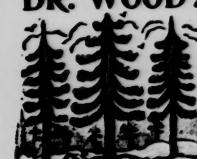
USE  
**ROYAL CROWN SOAP.**  
FREE Books and Pictures for  
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400 Books and 6 Pictures

UNANIMITY OF OPINION

As to the best make of MATCHES is forcibly illustrated in every grocery in this Canada of ours.

Doesn't the makers name occur to you?

THE E. B. EDDY CO.,  
HULL, QUE.

**DR. WOOD'S**  
  
Norway Pine Syrup.  
Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and bark.  
A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Catarrh, Rheumatism, & all Diseases. Observe the effects which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant syrupy syrup.  
PRICE 50c. AND 80c. PER BOTTLE.  
GROCERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**FURNITURE**  
SCHOOL DESKS  
LESLIE BROS., WINNIPEG, MAN.

San Insurance Office, | Fins.  
Eastern Assurance Co., | Fins.  
Quebec Fire Assurance Company.  
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.  
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Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company.

**W. R. ALLAN,**  
General Agent.  
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BUCKE & MALEY, Brandon,  
AGENT.

Commissioned in B. B.

Balmoral, Man.

"How is your wife getting on?" "She is improving slowly." "He is not well enough to do his household duties yet, but yesterday she was out shopping."

Rheumatic Cure in a Day.  
South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

"Avoid whiskey and water my son," said the father. "It's a delusion and a snare."

MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO, ONT.

**MANITOBA LAUNDRY**  
HANBY BROS., PRUDENTIAL  
Stobart Block, 288 Portage Ave.  
WINNIPEG.

MAIL OR EXPRESS ORDERS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**  
CURES BYSPASIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

B. B. makes all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common source to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act early and powerfully on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

EDWARD L. BREWRY, WINNIPEG.

Montreal, Que.

Montreal, Que.

# THE WESTERN WORLD.

NEWSY ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR OUR READERS.

Our Western Heritage the Subject of this Column, Which Will be Found Entertaining and Instructive.

The great curling bonspiel opens at Winnipeg on February 14th.

A Mr. Hamersley has again been re-appointed city solicitor of Vancouver.

New Westminster city will ask the Dominion government to construct a bridge over the Fraser.

J. G. Fitch, secretary-treasurer of the town of Carberry, is reported short in funds to a considerable extent.

The Victoria Hydraulic company will operate their ground on a large scale this year. A manager will be imported from California.

Legal action has been commenced to prevent Vancouver from entering into an agreement with the Western Electric company.

The provincial government of B.C. is calling for tenders for the right to maintain and operate a ferry across the Columbia river at Trail, for a term of five years from Aug. 1st next. Tenders must be in by Feb. 6th.

Hon. Col. Prior says that the government intends to keep to dairy experts permanently in British Columbia, traveling about from place to place. It is also in contemplation to establish a fruit farm in the province.

A claim of \$17,000, being an old debt in favor of the Bank of Montreal, Regina, has been put in against the estate of J. D. Gibb, recently failed at Revelstoke. This is on account of transactions of the debtor in business at St. Paul.

Michael Cline, of West Selkirk, a young man 18 years old, while scuffling with other boys in a store dropped dead. He was in his usual health all day, and about his customary work. Heart failure was pronounced to be the cause.

The Kamloope Electric Light company held a meeting the other afternoon for the purpose of winding up affairs. The money received from the city for the plant, after paying some outstanding accounts, was distributed among the shareholders.

Mr. Chesterton, architect, has been at Indian Head in connection with the building of the new palace for the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, which is to cost \$20,000 and also the \$3,000 hospital. These buildings the town has to thank Lord Brassey for.

In the suit of Cunningham vs. Campbell-Johnson, an action brought by a nursery governess imported from Scotland, to recover \$1,000 damages, and in which a verdict for \$130 and a ticket to Scotland was obtained, the divisional court at Victoria dismissed an appeal that reduced the damage to \$50.

For the quarter year ending December last, goods to the value of \$244,756 were imported into Southern Kootenay from the United States on which \$56,236 duty was paid. During the same time the exports aggregated \$480,561 in value. The exports were: Ore, \$184,405; hides, \$1,758; manufactures, \$3,123.

It is positively asserted that the plan for the big water tower to be constructed at Rossland the coming are already prepared and work on its construction will begin early in the season. It will have a capacity of 200 tons per day and together with the Trail smelter will be ample sufficient to take care of all the ore that is produced for some time to come.

Notes are posted in Nelson asking for tenders for carrying the mail between the post-office and Columbia and Kootenay. The mail, except sanders and when the post office and all steamboats are at the Government wharf with mails, with service to begin on April 1st. Tenders to be opened at Ottawa on Feb. 1st.

Prince Louis, nephew of King Humboldt, and son of the ill-fated King of Spain, with officers of the Italian warship *Cavour*, were feted by the citizens of Vancouver. On the other night the reception was an unqualified success, being attended by dignitaries from all parts of the province. The handsome prince, 12 years of age, a gracefulダンス and conversant in English.

Sailors of the Empress of Japan, visiting on the north shore of B.C., did not find the body of a man. The remains have been brought to town and inquest will be held. A half-breed Indian and a dog hunter have been missing for some time and it is thought they may be one of them. From the appearance of the body the man had been murdered.

The Italian war cruiser Christopher Columbus arrived recently at Vancouver from Australia on a tour around the world. The Columbus has board young Prince Louis, nephew of King Humboldt, who is studying for his health and naval experience. The officers had heard of war rumors until arriving and were much surprised and interested. The Columbus will remain at Esquimalt for several days when the prince and officers will be joined by English and Canadian sailors.

The provincial authorities of B.C. have decided that it would be useless to prosecute Truman who was arrested in Washington state on the charge of robbery and who was suspected of the murder of John Roy in that province. It was remembered that a settler found his load, partially gnawed, in his back pocket where it had evidently been carried by dogs. The rest of the body was discovered some 1,500 feet away. Roy was known to have some money and there was some of it on him when he was found. Truman was the last person seen with him and he disappeared at the time when Roy was first missed. These facts while inviting suspicion, were not sufficient upon which to base extradition proceedings.

A gentleman of Vancouver engaged in the halibut shipping trade to the eastern states, was interviewed recently in regard to the small catches made of late and the fact that the local market is poorly supplied with the fish. He states that bad weather for fishing operations

was met with on the few last trips, which was a great disappointment, as they have a big demand for halibut, and a chance to recoup from losses sustained. The season is naturally a brief one, as when the warm weather sets in it is not profitable to ship, and the present is the season to rush through as many consignments as possible. It pays to almost ignore the local market and let every pound go east. The quality of the fish is generally favorably commented on where retailed and many dealers prefer it to that caught in the Atlantic in the summer months. There is yet a prospect of large catches being made and the short season turning out a profitable one.

Harry Abbott, of Vancouver, and Wm. White, of Winnipeg, general superintendents of the Pacific and Western divisions respectively, of the C.P.R., were in Montreal recently, conferring with the company's officials at Windsor street. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Abbott said that there was quite an improvement in business on the Pacific coast. Although prices were not as high as one would like, the lumber industry had been fully active and exports were quite extensive in South Australia and to the maritime countries of Asia. Mr. Abbott also stated that the fisheries of British Columbia are prosperous, the halibut especially, being taken in very large quantities in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Islands. An old Cape Cod fisherman remarked, in fact, that a schooner could be filled there as quickly as a dory in the Atlantic fishing grounds.

The general superintendent, speaking of railway matters, said that the company were building several branches so as to accommodate important mining camps, and he added that the outlook all round in British Columbia seemed to be exceedingly favorable.

## A MODEL FOR CUBA.

*Canada and the Canadians Through Canadian Eyes.*

Quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, the great Dominion on our northern frontier is taking its place among the foremost nations of the world. Its neighbors have seen it as the home of the invigorated Anglo-Saxons. Germans point to its stability, which makes it specially valuable to investors who care more for certain than for large returns on their capital. But the most flattering recognition of Canadian work comes from Spain. Among the Spaniards who are just emerging from the lethargy of centuries, Canada is regarded as an instance of what a colony can become under proper management, and many writers of note advise the reconstruction of the government of Cuba on Canadian lines. Adolfo Pereda, professor of political economy at the university of Oviedo, has a paper on this subject in the *Espana Moderna*, Madrid. We summarize the article as follows:

Hasty political persons, by the application of some political panacea, see form of government which they judge only from the excellent results obtained in the country of its origin. We have a typical case in the Cuban question. The difficulties of the situation of Cuba, in a great measure caused by our traditional errors and our backwardness, naturally call for a solution. "What is to be done?" is the universal, "to furnish Cuba with a prosperous policy?" What kind of rule will insure progress and peace effectively? People are gradually convinced that Cuba must have some prudent measure of autonomy, with more or less liberty. But the idea of autonomy, easily enough to express in a theoretical way, is far less easy to carry out practically. In principle political autonomy is expressed by the right of self-government and means the right of a certain social entity to administer its own affairs, while yet it remains within a larger, and in some respects a superior organization. Our eyes are naturally turned toward Canada. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has gone abroad that the Pearl of the Antilles must be governed like Canada. The idea is seductive enough. The Dominion is certainly a strong argument in favor of autonomy, a beautiful case in point.

Canada has passed through terrible crisis, has had its internal dissensions, has not been free from bloody uprisings, and looks back on periods when its political existence was in great danger. But Canada has now established herself as a state within a state, the nucleus of a semi-national power, is strong, progressive, and certainly well under autonomic government. Canada's progress dates chiefly from 1867, when its federal autonomy was established. Clearly all this prosperity is not due solely to reforms in political organization. It could not have been accomplished without the brave spirit within the nation, fit to raise great empires. Much is due to Canada's geographical situation and no less to the general progress of the world. But it cannot be denied that a government accepted by a country as satisfactory to their ideals, a government that sets no limits to the expansion of human activity, and whose establishment closed a series of dangerous crises, substituting a time of harmony and peace, seems very favorable to human progress.

While thus the winter showers praise upon our neighbor, he warms his countrymen and the Cubans that they must not forget all the outward benefits of Canada's autonomy in the case of Hanoi as soon as that island is given self-government. Canadian progress as a whole is due to the fact that the Canadian autonomy and staple because they are of slow growth and the result of such patient labor. He explains that the country he was so overcome that he walked over the edge of the wharf, thinking it was his bunk. After his mishap was known, witness said that it caused great rejoicing throughout the deck. The referee desires to prove through Engineer Jones and Lieutenant Daniels, that he was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of the younger officers. These witnesses disclaim any knowledge of such conspiracy.

## On Trial for Drunkenness.

At the court martial of Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, which was recently held at San Francisco charged with drunkenness and inefficiency, Col. Lieut. Ross, of the Corwin, told how the crew from the cutters at Unalaska, last September, were invited to a whiskey and tobacco soiree on board the British Pheasant. According to Ross, as Healy was returning home from the party he was so overcome that he walked over the edge of the wharf, thinking it was his bunk. After his mishap was known, witness said that it caused great rejoicing throughout the deck. The referee desires to prove through Engineer Jones and Lieutenant Daniels, that he was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of the younger officers. These witnesses disclaim any knowledge of such conspiracy.

## BUTTER AND CREAM.

### OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT DAIRY SCHOOL.

How Butter is Made on Banbury Avenue, Winnipeg—Students Who "Split the Milk"—The Process of Separating and Churning the Milk.

Interest in the Government Dairy school in Winnipeg continues unabated, and certainly few more instructive places could be found wherein to spend a leisure hour. All eat butter and cheese, and every detail of the manufacture of these great food staples has its own fascination.

About 2,000 pounds of milk are received daily, from different parts of the country, and each lot is tested separately when it comes in. For this purpose a number of small tin cups are kept, which are numbered, say from 1 to 200, and a corresponding number is given to a customer who has that number entered opposite his name on the books. Each morning the sample of milk taken from this man's cup is put into that cup and no other. This prevents any confusion. When the samples are all ready testing begins, each student is handed a glass pipette open at both ends, and a sample of milk. The pipettes are marked near the upper end 1.5 cubic centimeters. It is the business of the student to draw up that amount of milk with his pipette, and placing his finger on the opening where his mouth has been, convey the milk to one of the testing bottles standing on the table. It looks a very simple thing but it requires great dexterity to do it in the proper style, and many a student fails.

The milk runs out before the restraining finger reaches the top of the pipette, or it goes past the mark into the mouth of the bottle to be operated or it calmly empties on the table in its transit from the tin cup to the testing bottle, or any other of half a dozen things that it ought not to do.

When the samples are all in the testing bottles which are bulbous at the bottom, and have long slender necks marked from zero to ten, an equal quantity of sulphuric acid is added.

The bottles are then taken by the neck and given a gentle rotary motion to mix the milk and acid together.

At this stage each obliging student is sure to hold out a bottle for a spectator to feel, and if you are not sharp enough to catch the malicious twinkle in his eye, a pair of searching fingers is the result, for the bottles are used as a means of testing.

The bottles are next put into a testing machine, which is a large round tin pan with a cover and a crank at one side. In the centre of the pan is a round piece of iron which is connected with the crank, and into which eight little metal cups are hooked. Into these cups the testing bottles are set, the cover run on, and for seven minutes the bottles revolve at the rate of 1,100 revolutions per minute. From the sound it would seem as if every bottle must be smashed into a thousand fragments, but presently the cover comes off and they seem all right. Hot water poured into the bottles drives the butter fat into the neck so that it can be measured. The machine is turned for two minutes and then the measures taken. Some registered 100 per cent., 12 per cent. and so on. Whey is tested for the purpose of finding out if all the fat had been incorporated in the cheese, showing 3 per cent. of fat. For testing whey only half the quantity of acid is used.

After being twice strained the milk is poured into a large tin lined vat and heated to a temperature of 90 degrees and then run into the separator. The one being used is a Turbine Alexandre No. 3. The warm milk falls gently into a large hollow steel bowl spinning at the fearful rate of 7,000 revolutions per minute. The rapid circular motion throws the dirt to the sides of the bowl, while the cream being light rises to the upper part of the bowl, while it finds outlet. A little lower down on the opposite side is a vent for the skim milk. A more perfect picture of life would hardly be possible. The small bowl is then placed on the roadstead of skin milk. This machine separates about 1,000 pounds an hour, and if you have patience to wait until the whole take is separated, you can see the separator taken to pieces and cleaned. The coating of dull gray that comes from the inside of the steel bowl gives you a "gum" to look at it, especially when the commissioner tells you in a cheerful tone, "now that's what you have been drinking in milk and eating in dairy butter all your lives."

Beside the large Alexandre separator is the one it is emptied into the ripening vat, which is surrounded by an ice chamber. Ripening takes a longer or shorter time according to the condition of the cream and occasionally is hastened by the addition of a little sour buttermilk.

The churn is a square chest with heavy metal clamps. This chest revolves, and the butter is churned by the cream falling from side to side as the chest turns over.

The table on which the butter is worked is the circular revolving table with corrugated rollers, several specimens of which were on exhibition at the Industrial fair last July.

The butter is put up in pound prints, wrapped in paper, paper bearing on one side the legend, "Manitoba Butter," and on the other side the name of the manufacturer.

The manufacture of cheese is quite as interesting as the making of butter, but readers of the Free Press have already had it minutely described in "A Day in a Cheese Factory," which appeared some months ago.

Everything in and about the dairy school is clean and bright. New cans and pails, bright red separators and equally bright yellow vats, together with the white uniforms of the students give a very cheerful whole. Upstairs is a large lecture room, where a course of lectures are being given during the evenings.

A day in the school impresses three things upon the visitor, makers of cheese and butter must be patient—spelled with a very large P—careful—no small detail overlooked or considered insignificant—certainly in this relation life cleanliness is godliness.—Free Press.

No virtue that is the result of fear, can be taught by example.

## PAYMENT DEMANDED.

The German Minister in Venezuela is instructed to Collect Cash.

It is semi-officially announced that the German minister at Caracas has presented a note to the Venezuelan government demanding payment of the guarantee fund due to German subjects, as a result of the building of the Great Venezuelan railway. It is, however, semi-officially denied that two German engineers are shortly to proceed to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in order to enforce the payment of the railway guarantee fund, and it is also semi-officially denied that German marines will eventually be landed at Puerto Cabello. The claims above referred to arise in connection with the construction of German capitalists of a line from Caracas to Valencia, at a stipulated price. The government of Venezuela was to guarantee the capital an income of 7 per cent. on the investment. If the earnings failed to reach that amount the government was to make up the balance. Owing to the rough condition of the country through which the line passed the railway cost several times what the projectors estimated it would, and the contractors demanded more than the amount on which the Venezuelan government agreed to guarantee a fixed income. The proprietors demanded the 7 per cent. on the amount actually expended, but the government insisted that it should pay the interest only of the amount first agreed on. Finally, the Venezuelan government submitted the question to a number of well known native lawyers. The latter decided against the government, and as a consequence an agreement was entered into on July 3 last, by which the government agreed to pay the amount demanded, viz., 500,000 bolivars, or something over a million dollars.

INSTITUTIONS FILLING UP.

Provincial Building at Portage, Brandon and Selkirk Crowded.

The public institutions of the province are rapidly becoming too small to accommodate the number of inmates, which is constantly on the increase. The home for incurables at Portage la Prairie is more than filled and three persons who have been examined and found to be in need of proper care as provided by such a home, are in charge of the Salvation Army at Winnipeg, and two others have been placed under a similar institution.

The deaf and dumb institution will hold no more pupils, while the attics and the basements of the two asylums for the insane at Brandon and West Selkirk will soon be utilized to accommodate the increasing number of patients.

The work of exploration is going steadily forward, but under great difficulty, the numerous caves obstructing the advance and making it impossible to reach the remote part of the mine, while the defective ventilation often drives back those who are advancing on their sad errand. The last to come out brought with them five bodies.

None have been found alive and it is not now hoped that any will be.

It was reported at midnight that more bodies had been brought to the surface of the wrecked mine and some of those who were in the mine have been rescued alive and are able to tell something of the occurrence. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, as the number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion is not known. But those who have been engaged in the work of exploration and the few survivors who have been found tell them where they were and the dead bodies they found or stumbled over, strewn in all directions as they fell overcome by fire-damp or buried by the force of the explosion.

One of the survivors, a fireman, who was in the mine itself when the explosion started, started to work his way in the direction of the entrance, with painful and almost hopeless labor, making frequent pauses. In one spot he was obliged to stop and wait for four hours on account of the after damp. At the end of that time he ventured to advance a few steps further when he had to desist again and wait another two hours in hopeless darkness.

Another fireman who made his way out of the death pit by climbing out of the hole relates the particulars of his escape. The two who were unconscious and helpless and badly burned. He could do nothing for them and was obliged to leave them to their fate.

The rescuers continued their work incessantly all through the night, encouraged by the saving of a few, to hope that still others remain alive in the mine whose lives may possibly be saved.

That Scapergate Douglass.

Lord Shatto Douglass, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, is not having an easy time as manager of a theatrical troupe. His company recently played at Provile, Cal. When Lady Douglass gave her song and dance act, Lord Douglass rushed upon the stage crying: "My wife cannot sing to such music as that." The audience hissed, and the next day the leader of the orchestra met Lord Douglass on the street, asked if he wanted to play again, and he said "No." Douglass answered in the negative, "I am a twin-sister to the War-spouse. She is a twin-sister of the first-class, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horsepower. She is 700 tons larger than the Royal Arthur and a better fighting ship, on account of her being armored, although hardly as fast by about two knots an hour."

The Next Flagship.

It is rumored on board H. M. S. Royal Arthur, at San Francisco, that she will leave shortly for Colombo, and return bound for England. It is said that H. M. S. Imperieuse will be commissioned at Portsmouth, England, on March 10th, to relieve the Royal Arthur. H. M. S. Imperieuse is a sister ship to the War-spouse. She is a twin-screw, 14-gun armored cruiser of the first-class, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horsepower. She is 700 tons larger than the Royal Arthur and a better fighting ship, on account of her being armored, although hardly as fast by about two knots an hour.

A Fatal Fire.

As a result of a fire in the building 417 Broadway, St. Louis, five firemen were buried in the ruins and one is dead. Four of the men in the ruins are thought to be dead, nothing being seen or heard of them, while the fifth, Rhinehart Miller, of the Salvage Corp No. 1, could be heard and it was hoped to rescue him alive. Owen Hines, foreman of truck No. 6, was taken from the burning building soon after the fire started, badly suffocated and cut, and died on his way to the hospital. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Needleless—Yes, we think a great deal of that parrot. I wouldn't take a hundred dollars for him. Pines—He isn't very handsome, but suppose he's an excellent talker. Needleless—No, he's not much given to talking. Pines—Won't talk. Needleless—Can't.

"You seem sad, my red-skinned brother," said the Missionary. "Red-skinned brother's heart heap bad," said the noble son of the prairie. "White man shoot better, fight better, and now injun bear college yell, he know injun can't war whoop for sour apple. Waugh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A MINE EXPLOSION.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN A WELSH COLLIERY.

The Adjacent Town Shook as Though an Earthquake Had Occurred—Report That Fifty-Four Men Were Suffocated—Tales of Some of the Rescued.

The residents of the town and vicinity of Tiverton, which is situated on the Cardin River, were startled by a terrific explosion, which shook the whole town, and caused people to rush out of doors, wondering whether they were being overwhelmed with an earthquake.

It was ascertained in a short time that the concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery, with disastrous consequences to life and property.

The latest report places the number of dead at 54, though it is feared that the further exploration of the wrecked mine will reveal the bodies of more.

Reports of the number killed have been conflicting, and there is doubt as to the actual number of men in the mine at the time of the catastrophe.

The mining population of the locality knew all too quickly what the muffled, thunderous report of the explosion meant and rushed to the mouth of the pit, only to have their worst fears confirmed.

The craft was found to be entirely shattered, and it was evident that there was very little hope that any survivors could be found.

It could have survived the explosion.

The despair of the women who flocked about the mouth of the pit was little more terrible than the horrible anxiety of those who hoped to find those who were missing from their sides had by no chance not entered the mine.

The pit was found to have caught fire and the hindrance that this caused to the work of the rescuers added to the excitement and tension of feeling.

It was through braving the utmost peril that the living were able to prosecute their quest for the dead.

The number of dead grew from twelve to fifteen and then twenty, and the list of the names of those who have been lost in the fatal shaft kept growing and with it the number of persons who flocked to the scene of the disaster.

The work of exploration is going steadily forward, but under great difficulty, the numerous caves obstructing the advance and making it impossible to reach the remote part of the mine, while the defective ventilation often drives back those who are advancing on their sad errand.

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# BLUESTONE.

We have just received a carload of Bluestone. The kind we have is

## PURE TELEGRAPHIC CRYSTALS

the best that money will buy; and in order that there will be no doubt as to the quality we give below the testimony of Mr. N. J. Halpin a well known Brandon druggist.

Brandon, January 28th, 1892.

MESSRS. SMITH & BURTON,

Brandon.

Gentlemen,

I have examined and tested the sample of Bluestone submitted to you and find it PURE.

Yours truly,  
N. J. Halpin.

## OUR PRICE 20 POUNDS \$1.

Last year as the season advanced Bluestone got scarce and the price high, it may not be this year, but there will be no harm in buying early and making sure. If you can't come send your order and the cash and we will ship to your station.

## SMITH & BURTON,

THE CASH GROCERS,

BRANDON, MAN.

MACDONALD BLOCK.

BRANDON, MAN.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THOS. CLAXTON

OFFERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

at this time of the year for Musical Instruments of all kinds, especially those suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Note the following reductions:

AUCTIONEARS VERY BEST MANDOLIN \$10.00 reduced to \$4.00

2 Guitars, regular \$10.00 reduced to \$4.00

4 " " " 5.00

5 " " " 6.00

11 " " " 17.00

13 " " " 22.00

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CLAXTON'S STANDARD GUITAR (Solid Mahogany) reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00

CLAXTON'S SPECIAL BANJOS \$6.00 reduced to \$4.00

CLAXTON'S SPECIAL MANDOLIN

from \$10.00 to \$6.00

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